onger period than six months, and none for the Weekly

SCHEDULE OF PRICES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS of Appraisement for the State

la .t army now assembled just on our borders and in whose |

gallantre and formude nader God we alone owe our ex-

emption from the horrors of a revolution of our homes and

families by the barbarious inhuman foe, who have con-

dried good, peeled, per bush 28 lbs \$

white or cornfield, per bashel 60 lbs

woolen, for so diere' clothes, 4 yard

wide, 10 cz to yatd, and pro rata as

to greater or less weight or width,

un-halled, per husbel of 70 pounds

shelled sacks not included, per

sacks not included, per bushel of

cotton,7 s yard wide, 1-3 yards to

extsa family, per barrel of 198 lbs

exita a mily, per sack of 93 the

suprifine, per blof 198 prunds

supertion, per suck of 92 pounds

flue, per barrel of 193 pounds

ti -- per sack of 9 pounds

haled per 100 counds

bale i, ner I 0 pounds

g con, per pound

2, 40 requed : cas mass, per pound

good, rer 1,000 feet

icao, ; er hopnd

h recess, her pound

roschum per gallen

shear, usbaled, per 100 nounds

cutton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard

cotton 7-8 yard wide, 8 ez to yard,

sheat, haltd. per 100 pounds

onw, per bushel of 60 pounds

fresh, nett, per pound,

per month

good, per onnce

new, per settled

old, per pened

cast, per pound

bard, our pound

bales, 100 penada

brack, per pound

green, per ucund

clean, par nound

cider, per palion.

g od, per gall h

washed per pound

nawashed, per poned

per bushel of 17 pounds

Wheat Straw, baled, per 100 nounds published, per 100 pounds

Balling long torage, per hu dred pounds,

tions furnished by owner, per day

g -- crment, per bushet

per day

strictly obeyed.

July ad.

ment, per day

ment, per menth

Hire of horses, per day

bleil og a d beggnur corn, sacks forni hed by

hire of two horse toums, wagon and driver, ra-

Hire or two horse teams wag in and driver, ra-

Hire or four home teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, ber day

Lite of four horse tooms, wagon and driver,

Hire of six horse feams, wag as and driver,

Hire of six horse teams, wagous and driver,

Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,

Hire of taborer, rations furnished by govern-

Hire o a borer, rations furnished by owner,

Hire of tab yer, rations furnished by govern-

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary sup-

ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural imple-

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Sen-

ste Champer, in the city of Raleigh, on Friday, the 30th

ing agents mus. furnish good and satisfactory reasons for

disapprovats on appeals or the award of local appraisers

will be approved. All communications should be address-

ed to the Secretary of the Board, staleigh. N. C.

day of September next, an ess sooner changed. Impress-

rations in hished by government per

rations tarmened by owner, per day

rations turnished by government per

tions in timbed by government, per day

maculactured, per gallon

fair, per beabel of 60 pounds

wood as le. 4 horse, new, each

word xle, 2 horse, naw, each

milion, per bacca of 5 pounds

HITE OF LIBER, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

hon rxl: 4 n re. new, each

fon ax 4. 2 horse, new, each

irst rate waite, per bushel of 60 lbs

old har, per buch tot 60 pounds

Eo. 1, ex 13

sout, per penad

army, per pair

into ner bead

irinh, per bu-bel of +0 gounds

sweet, per bashel of 60 pounds

naposled, per bashel of 38 pounds

1st quality, near town, per head, per

common near town, per head, per

lat quality in the country, per head,

common in the country, per head,

cotton, 34 yard wide, 41 yards to

catton, 7-s yard wide, 33 yards to

Brip 8, 3 pards to pound, per yard

Liverpool, per bashel of 50 pounds

Vagni, per bushel of 50 pounds

coast, per bush-1 of 50 pounds

good, por tushel of 56 pounds

two bushels, ornaburgs, each

pou d, per yard

pound, yer yard

th earl, flux, per pound

soldiels word, per pair

brown, common, per pound

goo , per cushel of 22 pounds

gold per bushel of 37 pounds

cutton, 10 oz to yard, per yard

to a par pound opper per penod

o no per gallon

1st class, per bead

2d class, per head

3) class, per head

shalled, per bushel

rer verd

per yard

per bash I

SXIIB

wood, each

Publish per loo pounds

not aled, per 100 pounds

dry, extra, per pound

itillory, lat class per head

ar thery, 21 class, per head

pig. per ton of 2,000 rounds

op per ton of 2 000 pounds

flar or bond, per ton of 2 000 lbs

serve arie reilroad per ton of

beller plate, per ten of 2 000 lbs 1,000

1,000

500

25

rquate or raund per ton

wood, deriestic, per yard

camp, iron, per pound

bushel of 56 nonwis

nound per yard

startly shown they only want the power, and not the will

unpealed, per bushel 28 lbs

without baudles, each

with handles each

sides, per pound

hams, per pound

jawies, per ponad

apply, per gallon

peach, per guilla

salted, per pound

trace per pair

raw per 1 ound

50 pourds

fre h, net per pennd

good, per bu-hel 28 lbs

adamanine, per pound

th ulders, per pound

to destroy us and take all we have.

Axes,

Beans.

Brandy

Bownstuff

Rest

Chairs

Corn

Corn meal

Lum-er

Leather

Males

Ospaborgs

P tat es

Perclien

Pasturage

Quinize

AL CO

Rve

Backs

Steel

Sheer

Sugar

Fhacks

Shorts

Tent cloth

Tobyeco

Tallow

VICERAL

Whi key

Wagons

Pork

Wilmington Iournal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 11, 1864. | NO. 46.

READQUARTERS CAPE FEAR. WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

or North Carolina, again present their schedule of It having been ascertaired that traitors in our midst prices to govern the purchasing officers of the Government have been in the habit of communicating information to for the next sixty days, unless in the interval facts and cirthe enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and cumstances should arise to induce an alteration. Every elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permis item has been carefully revised and with the valuable aid of sion from these Headquarters, is hereby probibited. Offi-Mr. George W. Mordecal, they trust the schedule now pre prove satisfactory to both the Government and cers commanding out-posts of this command will arrest and send to these Headquarters all persons infringing this They would respectfully urge the people to

hasten on with their supplies to maintain and feed our gal- order. By Command of Maj. General WHITING : Maj. & A. A. General. April 7th, 1864.

> WILKINSON & CO., BROKERS, 34 MARKET STREET. WILL BUY Bink Notes of any solvent Bank in the Confederacy. July 28. 273-3t&45-2t 12 50 WE WANT TO BUY

6 GOOD YOUNG MULES. Apply at once to VANAMRINGE & CO. Aug. 2. WE WANT TO HIRE 30 WOOD CUTTERS, to be employed in a safe locality, in Chatham county. Will be hired by the month

VANAMRINGE & CO.

or balance of year. Hands will be well cared for.

AUMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE SUB-CRIBER having been appointed and having A qualified at January Term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Dap in, as Administrator upon the estate of Benjamin H. Newkirk, decrased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment of the same ; and also notifies all persons having any claims against the said estate, to present them to the subscriber for payment within the time prescribed by law or else this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

D. T. McMillian. Adm'r.

July 27:h 272-4t-44 4t*

WILMINGTON, N. C., AUG. 4, 1864.

Before the war had affected Northern commerce, it was notorious that no American line of steamers running to any European port could be supported without heavy subsidies under the name of compensation for carrying the mails, and in every case where this was withdrawn, the lines fell through. The fate of the Colline line is well known. The Cunard-an English line -has the business to itself, and it could not get along without incidental assistance from the British government. It is true that now, under the pressure of the they will find conveyances to this place. It would be second or third Irish Exodus, there are a number of well for them to drop a line to Mrs. Patterson, via the steamers running from some of the Southern and West- | Shelby P. O., to interm her of their coming. So, adieu | ern ports of that island loaded with human freight; but old friends, until my next. that trade cannot last forever.

When the war is over, the South will seek to form connections by steam with Europe, but we question whether any city in the Confederacy could support a regular line of steamers running direct to Europe, and the limitations of the Confederate Constitution would preclude the idea of any subsidy in the shape of mail compensation being granted for the purpose of bolstering it up. We could hardly look for having steamers rucning to a Southern port, filled with shouls of emigrants, such as crowd the Galway, Cork or Liverpool ships running to New York. At any rate, so far as Wilmington is concerned, it is evident that the class of vessels that would suit for a long run to Europe would draw too much water to get over our bars, or be employed advantageously in our trade, while experience has proved that vessels of good speed and capacity can died peeled, per bushel of 38 pounds 8 50 be advantageously employed on shorter trips, as, say to Bermuda or Nassau.

It is known that already British steamers maintain mail and other connections with the British possessions, as say Bermuda, the Bahamas, etc., as well as with Hayana, the Isthmus, and other points in or en the Gulf or the Caribbean sca. By an arrangement with these steamers, after the war is over, and the Southern ports are open, a schedule of joint freights and rates of passage could be arranged by the owners of connecting boats running to points on the Atlantic or Gulf 1 30 | coasts of the Confederacy, and thus goods and mails be received with little or no detention, and at a cost less, 1 75 perhaps, than they could be shipped direct by any line of steamers we could hope soon to establish or support between this country and Europe.

This matter, or something like it, is worthy of consideration by the capitalists of the South, and especially of Wilmington. Or course, business men will understand the carrying out of the details, and, indeed, the general feasibility of the plan better than we can do We wish more to direct attention to the subject than 75 | to do anything farther at present.

I Not many years since, the Legislature of North Car-50 bling granted a very liberal charter, which has not psed that we are aware of, and under which the steamship " North Carolina" was built and run for some time between this pert and New York. The name of the Company, we think, was "The Cape Fear and Ocean Steam Navigation Company."

WE HAD the pleasure yesterday of meeting Colonel JOHN D. BARRY, the gallant commander of the 18th regiment, and, young as he is, the senior Colonel of Lane's brigade, of which he has been in command

since the General was wounded in Spottsylvania. The Colorel looks well, notwithstanding the painful character of his wound, by which he has lost the second and third fingers of his right hand. He was wound

ed at Deep Bottem, below Richmond. Bad as this wound is, it is less bad than we had heard. A report reached us that he was badly wounded in the head. Happily this was not so.

Pacific States.

The State of California, although it has politically fallen into the hands of the Republicans, shows no disposition to sustain the war upon the South by sending men or money. No volunteers have been raised there among the bona fide citizens of the State, and we ques. tion if any troops have been there raised by draft.

So far as the present struggle is concerned, the Paeific States seem determined to be pacific in more ways than one, and it is likely enough that they will soon r ach a point at which they themselves will seek independence of the Washington government than one at which they will consent to give blood or treasure to the following instructions, with the hope that they will be prevent the South from maintaining her independence. For the information of all persons concerned we publish

What is said of California will apply to Oregon plies which any person may have for the consumption of and Washington. All these communities are so far blass if, his fam ty employees, slaves, or to carry on his separated from the scenes of strife on this side of the continent, that they wish to keep wholly out of the

> For the Journal. At a meeting of the members of Co. C, 1st N. C. Battallion, held at Fort (aswell, Aug. the 1st, 1864, John C. Mc Eachin was called to the chair, and A. M. Cobb requested to act as Secretary. The following, cergt. J. P. Harris, D. J. Gilchrist and Corpl. M. A. McKeithau, were appointed Committee to draft resolutions on the death of our late fellow-soidier, Neill Chancy, who died in the Hospital on July the 15th, 1864, of Typhoid Pneumonia; therefore, Resolved That while we deeply deplore the loss of our worthy brother, we bow with humble submission to the afflicting stroke that severs him forever from participating with us in our struggle for liberty and independence.

us as a gallant soldier and marked him as a generous heart-Resolved. That we tender to his family our heart felt sympathy and assure them it is with deep sorrow that we

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION Bonds, Stocks, perform the last tribute of respect for so worthy a com-273-3t&45-2t Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the

family of our deceased brother; also a copy to the Wilmington Journal for publication. JOHN, M. McTACHIN, Chm'n. A. M. COBB Sec'y.

PATTERSON'S GPRING.

Near Shelby, N. C., July 26th, 1-64. Messra. FULTON & PRICE, Editors of Wilmington Journal. GENTLEMEN :- Having stored my tanks with Wilson's water, from his spring, I weighed anchor and set sail for a better haven on the 24th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. and at 6, P. M., came to an anchor here, after a three hours' run of two knots per hour; bailed the landlady and got a fine state-room; then broke bulk and shifted baggage from a four-wheeled land carriage to my stateroom. My other companions of the voyage, Dr H-bs, and servent, came to with me. Having bad equalls of dust on our trip here, it became necessary for us to have a shift of garments, and then we, in tow of Gen. B., of S. C., paid our devours to Mrs. Patterson's springs, and made a trial of the water, which to date, we pronounce to be superior to Wilson's ; in fact there is a greater variety of water. In the space of a

kinds, including iron and copper; sulphur and iron;

iron, sulptur and magnesia, -- free stone, &c., &c. At five bells in the morning all hands are piped to breaktast. Bill of FARE-Coffie and tea, and cream, broiled chicekns, fried do., stewed do, ham and eggs, omelettes, broiled and fried eggs, lamb hash, cold mutton, hot rol', butter cakes, tra biscuit, butter de., milk, syrup, cold water, &c. At - bells, P. M. all hands to dinner, -- soup, vegetables, reast mutten, reast fowls, stewed and fried chickens, cold ham, potatoes in various styles, onions do., squashes do., cucumbers, beets, biscuit, fresh butter, white fine bread, apple pies neach do., blackberry do., sweet milk and butter milk, truit, desert. At five bells p. m , tea and all kinds of nice fixings; clean rooms, clean beds, clean house and pienty of servants, and all for ten dollars per day. I say, old chaps, don't you wish you were here with Old Tar Bucket, in such good quarters? None of your Wilmington five dollar old beet, and six dollar ram mutton, eight and ten dollar butter, strong enough to heave in a ship's anchor, of 1600 lbs., and s-ale fish at ten dollars pe bunch; nor your blockade rifle whiskey, at \$40 a bot tle. Here we get the pure mountain dew, 20 per cent. above proof, at half that price; butter one to two dollars per lb.; eggs one dollar per dozon; in fact, everyting in proportion. A word to those that require it I can say that if there is any place under the canopy of Heaven that can be a benefit to the invalids, this is the place. Take the cars either from the Manchester R. R. to Charlotte, N. C., or the W. & W. R. R. to the same place, and thence to Cherryville(?), N. C., where

In the 30th N. C. T in the recent engagement 1 front of Washington Chy, July 12, 1864. Co. A .- Wounded-R M Crumpler, acting Lieut, painful Co. B-Killed-Bergt T G Shearin.

Wounded-Corpl Wm Bell, in arm; private F M Hardy both arms, and left in hands of the enemy. Co. C-Wounded-Sergt G W Howard, in thigh. Co. D-Killed--Private S W Penny. Co. F-Wounded-E Redick, badly in face, and left with

the enemy; W G Walston, slightly in side. Co. G-Wounded-H F Dement, in head, left with th Missing-Privates J T Cheatham and J C Bobbitt. Co. H-Missing-R Hagler. Co. K-Captured near Buckville-E D Bailoy.

Missing-W H Robeson. In the Battle of Coal Spring, July 18, 1864. Co. A-Wounded-Sergt Wm Pennington, in thigh; prirate L D King, in thigh. Co. B-Wounded-Private C D Riggins, in face.

Co. D-Wounded-Lt L M V Redgers, in hand and brees!: privates Henry Harrise, in arm; Bedford Tilly, in shoulder. Co E-Killed - Sergt J W Teachey. Wounded-Lt I Johnson, in side; private Jacob Teach

Co. F-Killed-Corpl Richd Felton; private L R Wells. Wounded -- J B Cobb, is hand; J C Forbes, in ieg ; Thes Korgan, in leg ; James Johnson, in arm; Grey Morgan, in Co. H - Killed -- Private E Crotts.

Wounded-Privates F M McIntosh, in foot; D A Starns, foot amou ated. Co. 1-Killed-Privates A Belland Thos Guston. Wound-d-Lt S R Perry, in foot; private R Bachelor, in hip and back.

Co. K-Killed-Sergt J N Black. Wounded-Sergt A L Dearmond. in wrist; J C Savill, in face : Wm Bailey, in toot ; Sergt Major F M Fitts, in side

> HEADQ'RS GIST REG'T N. C. T., Clingman's Brigade, Hokes' Division, Near Petersburg, Va., August 1st, 1864

Messrs. Editors: Please publish for the information of the friends of the Regiment, the following list of casuatties while assisting in charging the enemy from our works in front of Maj Gen. Johnson's division, which they had gained early on the morning of the 30th July, 1864, by mining and blowing up Pegram's battery and taking advantage of the temporary confusion caused. The regiment was detached from the Brigade, and was under command of Capt. Edward Mallett, during the charge Col. James D. Radeliffe having been stunned by the buist ing of a shell, while lying in reserve, and Maj. H. Haiding having gone to the rear from exhaustion.

Field aud Staff-Col. James D. Kadcliffe, stunned. Co. A-Capt James H Robinson, commanding. Wounded-Lieut Frank M Carroll, in jaw, severely; Pri vates Sherman J Blount, in side, slight y; James G Heath, in neck, severely; James It Horn, in arm, severely; Andrew

Co. B-Lieut Jno T Wilkerson, commanding. Wounded-Corpl Daniel C rson, in leg, slightly; Privates Lorenzo D Manuing, in shoulder and thigh, slightly; Witliam B. Neil, in abdomen, mortally. Co. C-Lieut John F Gutbrie, commanding.

Killed-Private John L Barnbill, Wounded-Corpl James D Wilson, in hip, slightly; Pr vate R. W. Moore, in arm, severely. Co. D.—Serg:—S L. Brown, commanding.

Co. E-Lieut J Q Jackson, commanding. Killed-ist Sergt A W Wooten. Wounded-Licut J Q Jackson, in arm, severely; Privates

Peuggo, in arm and leg, severely.
Co. F-Lieut Jessee D Barres, commanding. Killed-Lieut Jessee D Barnes; Privates B F Felton and Joseph Pelton. Wound d-Bergt ? F M Daniel, in side, slightly; Corp.

Abraham Darden, in weist, slightly; Privates B T May, in end, slightly; WY Owens, in groid screrely. Co. G-Sergt Jno U Bloodworth, commanding, Wounded-Private David G McGowan, in hand, slightly Co. A-Capt Jno D Biggs, commanding. Wounded-Bergt & B Peal, in abdomen, mortally; Corpl

severely; Henry Corey, in side, slightly; Joseph Corey, in ed up the way, and there would have been such an en- brigade. arm, sightly; H T Hodges, in arm and hip, severely; Archable Harriss, in mouth, severely; William M Perry, studned; Godfrey acgerson, in shoulder, slightly; Harrison Rogerson, stunned. Co. 1-Lieut Calton Sparks, commanding.

Killed-Lient Calton Sparks. Wounded-Private D C Candel, in head and thigh, severely. Merediah Cheek, in thigh severely. Co. K-Capt S W Noble commanding. Wounded-Fergt J B Noble, in ear, slightly; Privates I

Roward, in leg, severely; Stephen Howard, in shoulder, lightiy. RECAPITY LATION.

fficers wounded..... En isted men killed..... Entisted men wounded.....

Very respectfully,
Your ob's serv's,
W. L. FAISON,
Adju' Fayetteville Ocseiver and Presbyterian please copy.

SHERMAN'S ARMY-The "Army of the Camberland," new before Atlanta, is composed of seven corrs, commanded respectively by Gers, Dodge, Logan, Palmer Howard, Hocker, Blair, and Schofield. With three or four exceptions these corns are said to be small.

A cargo of human bones, shipped from Genoa, has been seized at Hull, England. It is supposed that a large trade is carried on secretly in this kind of goods. The bones have probably been used to make knife handles, tempting to cut it off on the West Point side. tooth-pick-, and the like.

on the 28th ult., have so far as heard from given Gov. two railroad intersect each other. Vauce a rousing majority for re-election, preferring very sensibly Vance to Hold on, rather than Holden. persons) will vote on Tuesday, 2d instant, when we every rank in lt. All thoughts of giving up Atlanta assumes its most repulsive aspect. In that frail lit— In Caslow county, on the 9th of July, 1861, JOANNAU, bear to be not be present of Vance. hope to bear a large advance on the part of Vance.

From the Atlanta Reveille, 28th uit. MR. DAWSON'S LACTURE.

A lecture on a subject like "National Honor." is not apt to attract the enriesity of the populace; hence, the audience that greeted the lecturer at the Atheneum on last evening, although not very large, was composed of the more refined and elegant circles of Atlanta society. We will not attempt more than a passing notice of the lecture of this gentleman, which, in point of merit, in classic diction and elegance, to be duly appreciated, needs to be heard. The object of these lectures is to raise funds for the benefit of the Kentucky soldiers, who although cut off from every home of defence, are nobly struggling, side by side, with the soldiers of more fortunate States, for the establishment of our liberty and independence. These lectures are conducted

his own individual expenses, though a desire to labor for the common good. The motive of his action corbundred yards you will find fully twenty springs of all tainly deserves all praise, and we doubt not, it will meet with a warm response in every Southern heart. As we said, it is not our purpose to enter into a review of the lecture. This would be impos ble in the brief space | night nothing of importance occurred. 650 prisoners, capture is terming with pearls of knowledge and wisdom- terday. About one thousand in all were captured. glowing with beautiful thoughts and fancies, which are the result of much reflection, deep research, and a mind of high intellectual endowments. Like the eagle that designs to rest on naught beneath the mountain tops, his genius soars unto the ethereal heights of though, the lines-no shelling, and scarcely any picket firing .until its plumage glows in the sumbeans of heaven - | Nearly all the force which Grant sent to the North side of Mr. Dawson is deeply versed in the science and theory James river have returned to our front. It is supposed constructing the engines. One of the ships nearly of government. Like a philosopher, the past spreads Grant is sapping and mining at other points. Deserters ready for launching is a very fine vessel of a out 1 600 before him from whose page he deduces lessons of wis- who entered our lines yesterd-y, say that there is great tons burthen, built upon Mr. Jordan's original plan of dom, worthy the consideration of our rulers and states- dissatisfaction and complaint in the Yankee army, on ac- iron frame work, with wooden placking, in every resmen. The veil of the future is il uminated with the count of the result of Saturday last. light of the past, as experience revals the precept taught in the school of the ages. From its source to FROM THE UNITED STATES-CONFEDERATE FORCES its terminus, he wanders along the fountain of learning, gathering the pearls of truth, cast ashore by the waters of revolution as tide-marks of the centuries. The lecture of Mr. Dawson is characterized by gen-

> by anathema to still deeper wound the afflicted, but by pergussion to teach each and all alike the duties which they owe, in this struggle, to country and to God .-Whatever evils may exist, he does not believe are to be eradicated by vituperation, but on the other hand, by gentle and loving words. Unlike most keturers and speakers, he fails to see in the speculator, that insatiable vampire, whose only thrist is the last drop of his still persistently holds on to his coffers, a far worse en- rebel position is unimpaired. emy to society and the country than in him whose prosdouble force and expression to the language of his thought. His elecution, to the charm of native grace, adds the crowning accomplishments of the schools -The cultivated ear is captivated by the musical flow of his polished sentences, and his voice varying in modulation with the spirit of his discourse rises and falls like the cadence of a song.

In the peculiar condition of the Kentucky soldiers, Mr. Dawson views a spectac'e of more al grandeur and sublime patriotism—a lover of country unabating in its zeal, which is too often, under similar circumstances, is shaken in faith and weakened in fidelity. Mr. Dawson is | now in the Western States. a student and a scholar. He has been taught in the school of thought. His theories of government are those of the true philosopher, and founded in the eternal principles of truth. The purpose of Mr. Dawson can but be highly appreciated wherever he appeals to a generous public. The soldiers in whose behalf he pleads, are now scar- worn veterans of the war. Shiloh, Donaldson, Baton Rogue, Murfreesboro', and a hundred given all to secure the independence of these Confederate States, and the establishment of a principle.

Reception of the Emperor by the People of Mexico. Maximillan and his wife have reached the City of Mexico. They have made a royal progress from Vera Cruz to the capital, stopping at various towns and villages, and receiving the hearty congratulations of Mexicans. From the great city as many as five hundred citizens on horseback and two hundred chaises, " with the principal and richest familes," conveying, probably, eight hundred persons, went out to meet him. Northern paper, describing his reception, says:

These thirteen hundred representatives of the Mexican people were not all that hastened to show their loyalty. Digoitaries of the church-arch bishops, and priests were there, and with the political welcome was blended the welcome of religion. Fatigued with this overwhelming demonstration, their imperial majesties rested in the suburbs, and the next day made their eatry into the imperial city. There were more addresses and more ecclesiastical congratulations, and as the royal cortege passed through the city, the roofs and balconics were crowded with spectators. There were arches and scaffoldings, strewmen's of flowers and all the auxilliaries necessary to make up a show according to French usage. The ladies of Vera Croz baving received the Empress coldly, their neglect, which has been ascribed to their ignorance of monarchical customs, was atoned for by the homage of the fair daughters of Mexico. They delivered to her bigbness a handsome address, which was received with gracious benign-

After describing the welcome the same paper says: Thus far everything has passed off happily; but " all coldness of the welcome. The city of Mexico probably has a population of one hundred and sevenly five thousand inhabitants; and if there had been the interest in the appearance of the new ruler which the account would have us believe, instead of two thousand persons going out to meet him, twenty thousand would scarcely have been the proper enumeration. Instead of there being plenty of room for the regal procession to pass Neah TLanier, stupped; Privates James Cooper, in breast, along the streets, the surging crowd would have block- and assigned to the command of Gen. Wright's Georgia thusiastick reception as the citizens of London gave to Garibaldi. The Austrian nominee of the French Emperor probably had but little cause to be blessed with his reception. It was correct inform but deficient in earnestness. A few days may enlighten him further as words "The grace of God." In the New T. stament to the peculiarities of the people whom he has undertaken to govern. They may be submissive under the a monition of French bayonots; but there are bitter memories to centrast with their present condition .-They are restless, changeable and treacherous. Even if they had received their foreign potentate with satis-their feelings. But coming as Maximilian does, the nomince of a foreign power, he is seated upon an uneasy throne, the supports of which may yield at any

THE GEORGIA FRONT. The Macon Confederate of the 29th says:

"The most accurate accounts from Atlanta represent West Point and the Macon Railroad, and our men fol John Bunyan, John Tillotson, John Locse, John Baplowing an interior and parallel line. Both are fortifying tist Massellon, John Brown of Heddington, John Mac

"The Augusta road is abandoned altogether in the ley, John Newton, John Fawcett, John Ryland, fa ther vicinity of Atlanta, but there is a raiding party still out and son-and last not hast, John Fester. along it, tearing up the track, burning bridges and de pots. After the enemy were disastronsly defeated near Decatur last Friday, they gave up all hope of gaining the cear of Atlanta in that direction, and are now at-

The North Carolina soldiers who voted for Governor and reaching out to get hold of East Point, where the Staff, C S. A., died that morning. Preparations 1 ad

The citizens (and if not closely watched some other troops, and that an unconquerable spirit now pervades when coupled with such events as this, that war have vanished, and no one entertains an idea that it the steamer, quivering with her efforts to escape the daughter of T. J. and Barah Bowest, and 9 months and will be surrendered at all.

which do but little harm. Up to one o'clock yesterday on board was throbbing with anxiety for safety, they morning nothing had occurred but heavy picket firing, were suddenly called upon to render the last, and must and the shifting from right to left as stated above."

FELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern bow.

ABJERTEES .- The press is requested to call upon all absentees from the Army of Tennessee to return at once to their different corps, without regard to any circumstances under the auspices of aid societies, through whom the authorizing their delay. This appeal comes from General proceeds are transfer ed to the Kentucky R lief Asso- Sharp, Chief of Staff of Gen. Hood's army, and it is to be hoped that all soldiers now absent will respond to the call The lecturer, instead of being a beneficiary, defrays without delay, as their country requires their services in

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Aug. S. 1864 This morning there was some picket firing. During the and time alotted us. Suffice it to say that the lec- tured near Newman, were sent South from East Point yes-FROM FETERSBURG.

Parent BURG, Aug. 31, 1 64.

Yesterday and to-day have been unusually quiet along

IN PENNSYLVANIA-CHAMBERSBURG BURNED.

RICHMOND, Aug. 3d, 1864. been received. The first refers to the explosion of the mine ship over constructed on the banks of the Morrey. tleness and courtesy throughout. His purposes is not in front of Petersburg, and says the sight was magnificent in the extreme. The entire work, mounting sixteen guns, was blown into the air, and rendered a mass of ruins. Immediately after the explosion an assault was made on the rebal works by the 9 h and 8th corps; the 5th being held in reserve. The assault was successful, carrying the entire front line of the enemy's works, and capturing many prisoners. The American of the second says the loyal unfortunate victim's blood, in them, he beholds many people are again called upon to show how well they will noble exceptions, such as contribute magnanimously of bear themselves under the disaster—the assault upon Pa- the Egbas won the victory. It is related in the d their gain to the needy and distressed. He finds the tersburg failed. Our forces were repulsed with a loss of scription of the fight that the King of Dahomey marchesessor of fortune accumulated before the war, who five thousand, including prisoners. The strength of the ed in person, on the 15th of March, at the head of ten

The robel cavalry crossed the Potomac fifteen miles perity has bu added to a generous disposition the means above Williamport-passed directly across Maryland, enof becoming a public benefactor. As an orator, Mr. tered Pennsylvania-going through Merceraburg. About Dawson has few equals. Whilst his style is ornate, he five hundred of McCausland's men entered Chambersburg | the inscription upon the breech of " Mexico, 1815 " is forcible and logical in the application of truth to the and demanded the payment of half a million of dollars .just rewards of exhalted patrictism. His gestures give | Before the demand was complied with, the town was fired, and nearly the whole of it was burned. Governor Curtain has called the Legislature together to

make provisions for the defence of the State. Wright's co umn must ere this have reached Winchester,

and if the rebels attempt to retsin possession of the Shepandoah Valley a desperate battle may be expected. Lincoln was at Fortress Monroe on Sunday and had an interview with Grant.

The Detroit Tribune asserts that Thompson, Clay and Helcombe crossed Detroit river several days a, 7c, and are

The latest quotation for gold was 258 1-2.

McBile, August 2d, 1854. The Memphis Evening Times of the 29th ult., says that the steamer Clara Bell was sunk at Carolina landing on the was driven off. The rebels are moving up towards Colum- ure of the king, the inhabitants of the neighboring other fields of bloody strife, are living monuments of bia. Their force consists of four hundred Texas cavalry. | crooms turned out and joined heartily in the general their valor and devotion to a cause for which they have | with four pieces of artitlery. The river is said to be ef. | massacre. Of his three field pieces, the king had the fectually blockaded.

The Pauline Carroll was also disable d and towed off. Light transports are at the mouth of White River and | zons: cannot go up. The rebels are fifteen hundred strong at nider's Bluff. Gen. Gibbs charged Col. Brocks' command of three hundred, twelve miles from Helena, forcing us several prominent officers and thirty-seven privates were killed. Col. Brooks' remains have reached Memohis.

FROM THE UNITED STATES-DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT CHAMBERSBURG, PA .- THE CON-FEDSRATE RAIDERS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 4th, 1804. The Herald says that the mine at Petereburg was worked by the 48th Pennsylvania regiment, composed mostly of Schuvlkill coal miners. The work was commeaced on the 18th, and done with so much secrecy that the other corps around knew nothing definite about it.

Two hundred and sixty-five of the most valuable public and private buildings were destroyed at Chambersburg -Most of the stocks of merchandise had been removed be fore the rebels arrived. The losses from the fire are largely over one million of dollars. Three thousand people have thus been rendered bouseless.

A Lancaster telegram says that a raid towards Wheeling is intended by Breckinridge, while Longstreet threatens Washington, and Early holds the Valley.

ATLANTA, Aug. 4. Late yesterday afternoon heavy shirmishing occurred on our entire line, and continued until after night-fall .every effort was made to dislodge our skirmish line without effect. We still hold our original line. The firing of musketry and artillery was brisk on a portion of the line. is well that ends well." The utmost art of the chroni- A few prisoners were captured on our front. The city was clers of these scenes has been unavailing to conceal the occasionally should in the mean time. During the night,

one young lady was killed by a shell. FROM PETERSBURG. PRIBE BURG. August 4, 1864. This being Lincoln's fasting, humiliation and prayer cay

he yankees have not fired a gan. ? The enemy is so near our gracels in front that the pickets on both sides have used hand granades. Capt. V. J. B. Girardy, of Mahone's corps. was on yes terday promoted to the temporary rack of Brig. General

It may be known to many of our readers that the name of John, derived from the Hebrew, signifies in that sacred language "The Favor of Jehovah," or in other we find it first conferred by Divine direction upon the son of Zachariah and Elizabeth, the honored forerunuer of Christ. Here it suggests a two-fold meaning-the promptings of parental gratitude for an unlooked for gift, and the prophetical intimation of his future cm-

mence in piety and osefulness: "He shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and many of the children of Isrealsball be turn to the Lord their God." Luke I. It is remarkable now many of the most eminent christians have borne this favored pains. Beginning with John the Baptist -- John Mark -- John the beloved disciple, evangelist, and apostle-we count such men in after ages as John Chrysostom, John Wickliffe, John Huss, John Calvin, John Knox, John Rogers, John Smith, John Robinson, John Colton, John Carne, the enemy slowly crewling around in the direction of the John Clark, John Owen, John Flavel, John Milton,

laurin, John Erskine, John Gale, John Gill, John Wes-

curred on Friday of last week upen the steamship the return of the steamer with our effic. rs. Fannie, while being chased by a Yankes man-of-wer. "The main body of Sherman's army is now on the One of the passengers on board, Captain Frank in Western and Atlantic Railroad, and west of the lines, Barry, late Chief of Ordnance on General Beauregard's to be completed for his barial, which took piace amid all the excitement of the chase. A burial at sea is a "The country will be glad to learn that our army has all the excitement of the chase. A burial at sea is a been heavily reinforced by many thousands of veteran ceremony at all times tall of solemnity, but it is relentless fate bearing down on her with frowning guns, 7 days.

can, under any discumstances, be admitted. "The e emy continue to throw shells into the city, and the ferceity of the tiger, white every living-heart solemn rites known to our existence. No time then to stop in mid-ocean, while words that consigned "dest to dust," " ashes to ashes," went up in presence of the grim destroyer, but still dashing onwards through the waves-a short and burried service-a heavy splashand a body sank to its eternal resting-place in the broad ccean's bosom, while all that was dear to it in life sped from it on its way, like the arrow from the

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ter, are charged as advertisements.

LAUNCH OF TWO STEAMERS .- Yesterday there were launched from the building yard of Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co., two splendid steam ships, which are intended for the Nassau and Wilmington trade. The vessels, which are exactly of similar size, were both launched from the same slip. The first of the vess is launched was christened the Owl. She is 770 tons burthen, 230 feet long, and 26 feet in breadth. Her lines are exceedingly fine, and she has been constructed with a special regard to fast sailing properties. The vessel went beautifully off the stocks, and was immediately followed by the Bat, her exact sister ship. The Owl was taken into Messrs. Laird's Graving Dock, at Birkenhead, where she will receive her engines and othfittings. The Bat was towed into the Great Foat, where her engines, which are being constructed by Messrs. Watts & Co, of London, will be placed on

Messis Jones, Quiggin & Co's yard is at present in a state of great activity, there being no less than twe va on the stocks, four of them being swift paddle steamers, for which Mesers. Watts & Co, of London, are pect similar to the celebrated Tubal Cun. We also understand that the large ship of between 3,500 and 4.500 tops burthen, intended for the Austrian trade, the keel of which was laid a few weeks ago, will at once be proceeded with. This vessel, which is up-The Baltimore American of the 1st and 2d instant has wards of 400 feet in length, is the largest merchant Liverpool Journal of Commerce, June 22d.

> AMAZONS IN BATTLE-A GREAT BATTLE IN AFRICA-DEFEAT OF THE BING OF DAIL MEY'S TROOPS BY THE EGBAS.

The English papers received by the Asia contain socounts of a sanguinery battle in Africa between the troops of the King of Dahomoy and the tribe of the Egbas. The Dahomian Amez as fought bravely, but thousand troops (male and female,) and on the 16th attacked the Egbas in their fortified town of Abbeokula -a place of two hundred thousand inhabitants. The King had three brass field six-pounder pieces, bearing He advanced till within fifty yards of the wall of Abbeokuta, then suddenly displayed his il gs, extended his lines and marched rapidly towards the wall. The Egbas immediately opened a tremendous fire on the lines, and arrested them at once.

In the advancing columns were Amazona who fought bravely and desperately. Many of these furies climbed the wall, which is more than filteen feet high; but, so soon as they reached the top, the Eighas dragged them over and slew them. One Amazon, who had one of her hands cut off in her efforts to clamber over the wall, discharged her musket with the other hand and shot an Egba. She received a severe blow from a sabre, and fell backwards into the treach. The Dahomians were utterly defeated. They lost upwards of one thousand in killed, and the number of prisoners is said to exceed two thousand. The Dabomians fled in two directions. In front of the division which took first to flight was the doughty king kimself. The Egbus pursucd both divisions, and slaughtered the fugitives with-24th. She is a total loss. A gunboat sent to her relief out mercy and without a pause. Sociog the discomfitmisfortune to leave two in the keeping of the Egoas, Another account says of the fighting of the Ama-

" Some of the desperate Amazons rushed to the wall (on the part defended by the Uhristian converse and the people of Ijeun) with fercelons recourton, plunging [Federals] back, following us ten miles. Col. Brocks, into the trench and endeavoring to scale the wall, others attempting to enter the tewn by the exceptions under the wall; they were shot down in the creuch or cut down in their med attempt to scale the wall. Some Amazons gave the defenders a little annoyance, for when in the trench they threw large stones over the wall on the Egbas, and snatched away about six muskeis from the bands of the Egbas in the act of firing ; by an equal determination on the part of the E has bey were killed. No fewer than seventy-two deed Dahomians were counted afterwards from the trepen at this point. On the Own sith of the walls three faccious Amezons actually planted their banners along the walls, but were instantly cut down, their heads and hands stuck on poles and exhibited over the wall with general shout of victory from the Egbas."

> COTTON AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR LINT -Dr. Nott, of Mobile, recommends cotton as a substitute for lint, in nospitals, for the following reasons: 1. Its abundance, cheapness, and general disternion-

2. Its value in padding splints, where there are frac-

3. Cotton has always been used as a southing dressing to burns, when the inflammation is of the highest 4. I have used for twenty years on dressing s'u npa, wounds of all kinds, including gun shot, cutton and lost,

indiscriminately, and could never see any diffuence, where both articles were goo!. 5. Buggrave, Surgeon to the King of Belgium, has written a volume on the advantage s of caston dressings, and other surgeous in Europe resummend it.

6. Under the name of patent land, surgeous bay : been using, for many years, a kind of flumy cotton flum !, which is nothing but cotton; and the profession has, herefore, fully said ioned its use. When I was Medical Director of Gen. Brag.'s army, at Corinth, I had the hospitals freely supplied with cot-

ton ; and after the battle of Shiloh, it was aim at ent rely substituted for hel, and unawered all the order names. With the exception of Dr Slone, of New Olleans, I believe I have dose more operative surgery curing the lest thirty years, than any man South of the P demac; and my experience is too concessive, to my own mind at least, as to the value of cotton. I do not heritate to say that I would prefer really will made, fine charcie for general use as a diessing if I e u d get it in abundance, but the cotton answers so well that it is ridiculous to keep our ladies was tog their time in scraping lint. Most of the list sent to the army is very coarse, and for inferior to good cuton. There are certain ideas which saize on the world and

which cannot be eradicated; such as bleed by ofter concussions, putting irritating substances into fresh cuts to make them heat; theing up the wool on a negro's head to draw his palate up, &c So is the projudice about cotion, which I hope you may do much towards eradicating.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS -The steamer Chester field, Captain Ferguson, will leave Cheolm's Mill wharf, West end of Tradd street, at eight o'clock this morning, with the fifty Yankie efficies now held by us, to be exchanged for the Confederate officers sent to Morris' Island. The exchange will take place near that outer bucy in the harder, outside of Fort Sumter .-

Major Juo, W. Loy, of General Jones' Stoff, has be n appointed to act on the part of the Confederates. A publishes the following: "A melancholy incident oc- Major General's salute will be fired by Fort Replay on Charleston Couries, 24. NUMBER OF ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

MARRIED.

Stockeville, N. C. Com's Appraisement for the State of N. C. GEO. W. MOREECAI, Umpire. Raleigh, July 30, 1864. WE WANT TO BIRE COOPERs, who can make oil barrels. None but stea-Resolved, That we will long cherish with fond recolledo dy workmen need apply. Liberal wages will be paid. tion his many virtues that rendered him conspicious among VANAMBINGE & CO.

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